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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

THIS STORY TELLER.

From Nell's Saturday Gazette.

The Pretty Man-Hater;

OR, MEN AT HOME.

BY MRS. MARTIN.

CHAPTER I.

Loss the bounded like a jet,

Fit for tea, or fit for No-MISS BARELY.

What droll scenes hogdolls and spits must

stumble upon, in their preambulations through

this queer world of ours. We, poor mortals, who

must knock at the door, or ring at the bell, can

never see anything funny. No sooner is writing

given of our approach, than people assume

their company faces, and sport is at an end.

For example, no human being could have

expected that Mr. Washington McLeod had just

conferred upon Miss Ariana Huntington, what

he considered the greatest of compliments, the

offer of his hand. In the most approved style

of romance Mr. Washington McLeod had knelt

at the feet of the lady—(an amusing circum-

stance to her)—but she only betrayed an undue

excitement of the organ of mirthfulness, by a

peculiar motion of her little foot; it could not be

that she was inclined to make a football of her

humble suppliant! Although the refusal was

couched in no unequivocal terms, Mr. Wash-

ington McLeod demanded the young lady's rea-

sons.

"My knowledge of men at home, is my first

reason," said Miss Ariana, with provoking com-

posure; "my second is, that you are not the per-

son to overcome my scruples."

Had Mr. McLeod been practising gymnastics?

Surely, no man ever brought himself more sud-

denly to the perpendicular.

"I should not suppose that Miss Huntington's

situation was so very agreeable, as to render a

change undesirable."

As Miss Ariana was dependent upon her

brother-in-law, this was intended by Mr. Mc-

Leod for an impudent speech; but the only re-

sult elicited, was a ringing laugh, at which Mr.

McLeod, as it is an art, performed a right about

face, succeeded by a "forward march," which

did not cease till he stood, hat in hand, on the

pavement of Franklin Square.

His head and his temper being by this time

somewhat cooled, he replaced his small amount

of brains in their narrow brimmed receptacle,

and no one who met Mr. McLeod that day on

the pave, would have suspected that behind his

elegant moustache, a refusal was sticking in his

throat.

CHAPTER II.

"My married daughter is a poor soul,

She can't be patient about

Things, she never could do so."

A gentleman dining out, and the same gen-

tleman dining at home, are entirely different

persons.

Mr. Andrew Dormer was a favorite guest at

the tables of his friends. His appetite anecdotal,

his racy bon mots and his keen appreciation of

the cuisine, rendered him a choice and eagerly

sought companion. It is a wonder that the

unconventional spirit, as they attended the

family dinners of the Dormers, did not become

usually are exceedingly anxious to bring

their young friends under the hymenial yoke.

"I am afraid we are to lose Ariana," said Mrs.

Dormer, with an attempt at the playfulness

which had distinguished her in her girlhood.

"Lose Ariana?" exclaimed Mr. Dormer, with

an interest which was really quite human. "Lose

Ariana! Pray how is that?"

Mr. McLeod was here this morning. I sus-

pect his business was of a remarkably interest-

ing nature," replied Mrs. Dormer, looking very

significantly towards Ariana.

"It will be his last visit, I imagine," said Ari-

ana.

At that instant the waiter filled Mr. Dormer's

glass so full, that the water ran over upon the

table, at which the master gave him a severe re-

buke, and then relapsed, into a satirical humor,

from which he did not recover during the re-

mainder of the meal.

Ah, where was Andrew Dormer, the amusing

Andrew Dormer—the clever fellow, the charm-

ing diner-out?

"You need not sit up for me to-night, Sophie,"

said Ariana, as they left the table, "I am going

to Jane's and Mr. Daley may not be in the mood

to accompany me home."

"But, I can come for you," said Mr. Dormer.

"No, sir, I prefer that you should not," was

the decisive reply.

CHAPTER III.

"Our heroine's hair was trim and slight,"

And her azure eyes were sparkling and bright.

And so was her favorite ditty."

"If I thought fishes hadn't any feeling, I

shouldn't mind hooking them," said a lad of ten-

der heart. Miss Ariana Huntington was con-

vinced that men had no feelings, therefore she

did not mind hooking them.

Miss Ariana made her toilette, before going

out, with the most scrupulous care, that her pre-

ty face and fine person might appear to the

very best possible advantage. Any one who

saw her that day in the street would have been

convinced that she was sure of her position a-

mong the elite, for she dared to depart from the

reigning fashion far enough to render it becom-

ing to her own particular style.

Although she dispensed many pleasant smiles

and graceful bows, she was not joined by any of

her admirers; for it was evident that she was

inclined for a solitary walk.

She was agitating in her mind the question—

marriage or single blessedness?

When she left the door of Mr. Dormer, the

objections against the first greatly preponderated,

but as she advanced in her walk, the faded,

smirking specimens of humanity whom she met,

soon began to weigh down the opposite scale,

so that when she reached the house of Professor

Daley, the balance stood about even.

She found the Professor sole occupant of the

parlor-study, his boots steered around his book,

on the mantle-piece, and everything in the great-

est possible confusion. He did not vouchsafe

even a nod of recognition, but as this was not

unusual, she laid aside her bonnet and mandilla, and

was going in search of her sister, when Mrs. Da-

ley herself appeared.

"This is too bad, husband! What a place to

receive visitors in!" exclaimed she, casting her

eye around the disordered apartment. "Our

only parlor too—shameful!"

Professor Daley set down on the end of the book

which he had been reading, a dissertation on the

just means of promoting the greatest good of the

greatest number, on the sole unoccupied chair,

and took up another from the flock of books

which stood around him, and was so absorbed

in the book, that he was unconscious of what was going on

in the room.

At the sight of the stranger, down went bowl

and cake with a terrible crash. Mrs. Daley

might have been mistress of herself, had china

alone fallen, but china and cake both—it was

to much—she made a hasty exit.

The elegant black coat of the strangers was

sadly bespattered; Ariana observed that he

quietly appropriated one of the doll-anthems,

and wiped the soiled garment without exhibit-

ing a symptom of annoyance.

"Had we not better go to the parlor?" asked

Ariana. "We shall not disturb the Professor, he

is too entirely absorbed to take any notice of

terrestrial objects," Arthur Tracy had never be-

fore seen his cousin, the Professor, but had long

entertained the most profound respect for his

talents and acquirement; in his opinion, the

beauty and vivacity of Ariana could not atone

for the disrespect with which she spoke of so

distinguished a man.

CHAPTER IV.

Reading with me is not in vogue—

I can't be plagued to think

When breakfast's over, I begin

To wish these dinner-times

And these are all the changes now,

In my life's pantomime.—NATLEY.

The all absorbing studies of the Professor left

him but little time to devote to his guest. Mrs.

Daley was equally monopolized by household

cares—consequently upon Ariana devolved the

task of rendering the visit of Mr. Arthur Tracy

an agreeable one. In spite of her mortal antip-

athy to mankind, she found herself quite will-

ing to make the sacrifice demanded in his be-

half.

A few days were passed quite pleasantly, and

others looked charmingly in prospect, when a

note arrived from Mrs. Dormer, requesting the

immediate presence of her sister Ariana.

She hastened immediately to the house of Mr.

Dormer. On entering the parlor, there lay

that gentleman upon the sofa, apparently quite

ill. Mrs. Dormer was standing by his side—medi-

cine in one hand, and quinine syrup in the other.

"Please, Mr. Dormer, take the powder," Dr.

Milford says you must."

"Get away with the nauseous stuff! I can't

swallow it," he exclaimed; at the same time

making so forcible a gesture of repugnance as to

splutter the syrup all over his shirt bosom.

"Come, come, don't be a naughty boy," said

Ariana; "there, take this doctor-stuff, and it shall

have come sugar plums."

Mr. Dormer, as if suddenly struck with the

absurdity of his unmanly folly, seized the dry

powder, and almost suffocated himself by trying

to swallow it without the syrup.

Horrid work he made of it! Sneezing and

coughing, and half-astounded! When he found

himself able to speak, he exclaimed—

"Abominable mess! The doctor and you, Mrs.

Dormer, have entered into a conspiracy to kill

me, I know you have. I suppose you would

like to be a gay young widow!"

The frightened wife stood with the tears

streaming down her cheeks.

"She would not make a second trial of mar-

ried life," thought Ariana.

Mr. Dormer's illness increased, until at length

it was quite necessary for him to go to his own

room, and betake himself to bed. This he per-

manently refused to do, until the doctor laid

his commands upon him.

The severity of his illness really overcame his

turbulent spirit for a few days, but at length he

was convalescent. And such convalescence!

Mrs. Dormer had devoted herself night and

day to her husband, until he was decidedly im-

proving, and then she was herself so ill as to

need the care of both physician and nurse.

There, just at the close of a lovely day, sat

Ariana and Arthur Tracy. He had been read-

ing from a volume Tennyson's poems, but as

evening stole upon them, the book was laid aside

and 'twilight's contemplative hour' had render-

ed them both silent. Tracy was thinking of all

he had heard of Ariana's coquetry, and wonder-

ing why that knowledge had not made him more

prudent; it ought to have shielded him from her

bewitching influence; ought, indeed, but reason

and love keep little company together 'now-a-

days,' and instead of planning how he should es-

cape from the entanglement, he was actually

studying how he should make a proposal.

The silence had become embarrassing—Ari-

ana, for the sake of saying something, remarked,

"the poets have done ample justice to your sex,

or injustice, by representing them as they are

not."

"You seem to entertain strong prejudices a-

gainst us, Miss Huntington."

"I have seen men at home."

"And have you seen no one who could over-

come these prejudices?"

"No one," was the reply, while a bright glow

flushed the fair features of Ariana.

Again Arthur Tracy grew thoughtful; he had

gone too far—or not far enough. Ariana mean-

time was smothering the qualms of conscience

caused by her brief reply to the last question.

Just then a letter was handed to Mr. Tracy.

It was from his mother, and contained an in-

itation to Mrs. Daley and her sister, Miss Ariana

Huntington, to pay them a visit at Cherry Dell,

the country residence of the Tracys, and name-

ly the day on which the carriage would be sent

for them. This invitation Arthur had himself

solicited; now he quite regretted that he had

been so precipitate. However, the invitation

must be given; Mrs. Daley accepted it on con-

dition that she should take the children.

"Of course, they were included," said Mr. Tra-

cy, looking anxiously at Ariana for her reply.

"I suppose, Jane, you will require me to a-

musse those spoiled pets of yours," said Ariana.

"I should not think of going without your re-

sponded Mrs. Daley."

Mr. Tracy was piqued at the odd way of ac-

cepting the invitation which Miss Ariana had

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.

Ten days later from Europe.

The steamship Washington which left Southampton on the 21st of March, arrived at New York on Friday the 7th inst.

Queen Victoria was safely delivered of a Princess on the 18th.

Louis Philippe has taken up his residence at Claremont, where he receives frequent visits from Messrs. Guizot, Bismarck and Montebello, the Ex-Ministers.

In the House of Commons, a vote of £1,425,000 for naval force of 43,000 men was proposed and was opposed by Mr. Cobden, who said, "if the rich feared invasion let them pay for it, and the best provision against it was an increase in the comforts of the poor."

The London money market was steady—the fluctuation being not more than that of 1-4 per cent. The financial affairs of Paris were in a favorable condition. A general census was anticipated. There has been some very heavy falls of houses connected with Wallhouse.

Ireland.—St. Patrick's Day passed off without any outbreak, but the suppression of the meeting of the 20th, the day before the sailing of the Washington, it was believed, would undoubtedly cause an insurrection. The garrison was in arms, and Government 300 men were despatched from Dismouth to Dublin to assist in quelling the insurrection.

Scotland.—Riots in the North.—Sunday, Mid-night.—Our last intelligence from Glasgow appears as that a meeting of the Operatives on the Green had been announced placards for last night and that all the shops had been closed at 6 o'clock, pursuant to orders issued by the Magistrates. Our last express is dated 7 o'clock yesterday evening, up to which time no disturbance had resulted.

France.—The Provisional Government of France progresses quietly. They are about establishing a Council of Finance under the direction of Garnier Pages, for the purpose of regulating the financial affairs of the key.

The number of working hours for laborers is fixed at eleven.

The Bank of France has suspended payment of its notes in specie, but gives silver for the purpose of paying laborers.

On the 19th Paris was quiet. The Government has ordered the election of Officers to the National Council to take place on the 5th April. The elections for the National Assembly are not to be adjourned.

Order is restored at Lyons.

The Emperor of Russia has accepted the Policy of non-intervention in the affairs of France so long as France abstains from aggression.

Gen. Cavaignac has assumed the Government of Algiers and proclaimed the Republic. The military force of France is increasing every day. The National Guard in and around Paris numbers 200,000 men; the Guards Mobile, not less than 100,000. The last are being armed and equipped with all possible rapidity, even in the face of extraordinary financial difficulties that ought to induce most rigid economy.

Entire public tranquility, and a return of the laboring classes to their work is not to be expected until after the elections to the National Assembly.

The Queen of Spain has recognized the new republic with expressions of sympathy. The Sardinian government has authorized its ambassador at Paris to recognize the new government. So also has the Grand Duchy of Hesse Cassel, the Hanseatic Towns, and the Duchy of Baden.

A telegraphic despatch from Brest says that the fleets of France uphold the new government.

Austria.—Revolution in Vienna.—A letter of the 13th of March, from Vienna, says, Vienna is in full revolt. All the inhabitants of the Capitol rose en masse, and every one is in full indignation. The students unite with the Burgers, the National Guard and the crowd then proceeded to the villa of Prince Metternich, situated on the Danube, and destroyed it.

After that the mass proceeded to the Chancellery of the State, the students heading them. The most exaggerated demands were made.

A person who was, however, not known, appeared on the balcony, and declared that the Emperor would in a short time satisfy all their demands—that his Majesty had every confidence in the fidelity of the inhabitants of Vienna.—Nevertheless, the troops were called out, and a well sustained fire kept up.

At the departure of the courier, tranquility had not been restored. Nineteen persons are said to have been killed, and fourteen wounded.

The emote was very terrible—cries of "the Constitution," and "Liberty of the Press," were uttered. The deputies from Presburg gave the impulse to the movement. Crowds were addressed by the students and others.

The troops fired upon the crowd and killed six men. The revolt had then attained its height. The Emperor's commandant was dragged from his horse, and a student who had been wounded in the leg was placed on it. The people who were at his side, went through the city uttering cries. The soldiers were looted and killed.

A bombardment of artillery was compelled to make their way by order of the people. At the shops were closed. The appearance of the city, presided by their land, was gay. I was the most tremendous joy by the people, their motto being "The Constitution" and "Liberty of the Press."

Seven o'clock, Evening.—It is just reported that the rails on the railway have been torn up. Under date of the 14th, the Journal adds, "At 8 o'clock, P. M., the people went to the hotel of the police near the Prater, the troops fired on the people. At 10 o'clock the students were armed. Metternich and Ledians have withdrawn. The people are marching on the Custom House. A new era has opened for Austria."

At the opening of the Assembly of the States, the students and citizens assembled, and presented petitions for reform. Their petitions were received. The retreat of Metternich and the naming of students and the citizens, contributed to the re-establishment of order. The palace and the public offices are occupied by the students and the citizens. There is no doubt but that Austria will enjoy the same rights of the German population.

The emperor decreed the establishment of a National Guard, under the orders of Count Novotny. All the princes of the Imperial Family are about to retire to private life. Liberty of the press is granted. The sympathy between the students and the citizens is very great. Joy is universal. The city has been illuminated. Patrols of the Burgers guard through the streets at night, and everywhere are received with flags, and handkerchiefs are waved from the windows in token of assent.

A letter from Vienna of March 13th, says "Since yesterday, the agitation has augmented. Thousands of persons were collected before the Hotel of the States, and cried out 'The States Forever!'"

The Cabinet Council were sitting permanently at the Imperial Palace. The emperor and the Arch-duke did not quit the building. The people uttered loud cries of "Down with Met-

ternich." The shops were all closed and no business whatever was going on."

Germany.—A peasant's war has broken out in Germany. Castles have been destroyed and an organized system of Revolution is visible. The death of the emperor of Russia is published in the Gazette of St. Petersburg, dated 23d March, are silent on the subject.

The Elector of Hesse-Cassel not having gone far enough in his concessions to the people they remained under arms, and fraternized with the soldiers, giving the Elector three days to decide on their demands.

Saxony and Hamburg have abolished the Conscription of the Press.

Italy.—The king of Naples has consented to the Constitution of Sicily as a separate State.—The Constitution was to be proclaimed at Rome on the 11th of March.

There are rumors that Milan was in open revolution, and had been bombarded by the Austrians.

On the receipt of the news of the French Revolution, at Rome, an immense crowd of people proceeded with banners amid cheers for the Constitution and the French Republic, to the Quirinal, where a deputation addressed the Pope.

Poland.—At Warsaw the Censorship of the Press prevented the publication of the events in France. At Posen the news produced a sensation impossible to describe, nevertheless an insurrection was not considered imminent, the people being determined to wait calmly the development of events.

Prussia.—Hamburg, March 16. In Berlin, as well as in Vienna, there have occurred disturbances of the public peace, that threatened to take a very alarming turn, but order was restored on the 17th.

## ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Hibernia left Liverpool on the 25th ult., and arrived in New York the night of the 9th.

The tide of the Revolution in France still keeps on its impulsive course. The ascendancy of the people is complete. Instead of an imperial or a monarchial despotism, the French have now a government purely and essentially Republican. All idea of war with the continental powers is at an end, except as regards Russia. If the Poles rise it will be exceedingly difficult to keep the French people from rushing to their aid.

Poland.—On the 18th the inhabitants of Greece proclaimed a Republic. 15,000 insurgents under arms. On the previous day the Governor was compelled by the people to release 400 political prisoners implicated in the recent insurrection.

Austria.—The latest news from Vienna is to March 18. Tranquility seems restored for the moment, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. The events of March 13 and 14 are but the waking up of the public mind in that city.

Russia.—All the Russians in Paris are preparing to leave, on a hint from the Legation that they will thus avoid offending the Emperor. The rumor that the Emperor was dead had no foundation. The general commotion throughout France and Germany has scarcely had time to produce effect. The Emperor, however, in a decree directed to the Minister of War has commanded the immediate organization of all his military resources. The army is to be placed on a War footing, and was to assemble on the first of April. This step, says the decree, is required by the events transpiring in the West of Europe.

Greece.—The Kingdom of Greece appears in a ferment, with troops marching in every direction. It is more than probable that the reign of the imbecile Otto is drawing to a close.

Bavaria.—There has been a constitutional reform in Bavaria. The people are in transports at their victory, and the troops and situation have sworn allegiance to the new Constitution.

Sicily.—Sicily has obtained the Constitution of 1812, and seems resolved to enjoy a free Government, independent of Napoleon third.

Italy.—The Pope has issued a formal proclamation of the new Roman fundamental Constitution. The College of Cardinals chosen by the Pope is to be constituted. A Senate and two deliberative Councils for the formation of the laws are to be established, consisting of the High Council and the Council of Deputies—the judicial Tribunals are to be independent of the Government, and no extraordinary commission Courts are in future to be established.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL 18, 1848.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

A good friend of ours wishes to know why it is that we continue to talk so much about Federalism and Democracy? In answer to this question, we will only reply, that our sole object is to keep it before the people. "Precept upon precept," is as necessary in politics as in morals and religion. After all, Democracy is but poorly understood by many, and even our Whig friends seem to know very little about it. Like our "glorious constitution," it is too little studied and practiced; and ignorance of its principles alone supports Federal aristocracy and its party in this country. We do not study enough the rights of man; his capacity for self-government and advancement.

Here lies the grand error in legislation; we do not keep in view the great principles of man's progress and high destination; the moral and intellectual cultivation of the people does not keep pace with the foot-steps of art. Physical science travels on swiftly, because it is latched to the car of avarice; money is to be made out of it. The cause of the people, the cause of humanity, moves to the slower and steeper speed of benevolent operations.

Could these benevolent operations, called forth by the belief that all men are brethren of one common family, susceptible of improvement, and equally entitled to happiness and intellectual cultivation, be identified with the money making enterprises of the day, and made to go along with them, then the cause of humanity would beat time with the progress of other improvements.

But, from the nature of things, this cannot be; therefore the true honor of his race is placed in the attitude of hostility to the overbearing pretensions of wealth. Thus we find the true Democrat pleading for the supremacy of mind over matter, drawing his arguments from the throne of eternal justice. Democracy urges justice in favor of her measures; federalism

urges expediency. She asks for the cure of evil in the community; federalism talks of palliating them.

Democracy asks for universal and equal education, as the source of happiness and true independence; federalism is for just enough to chasten the rough feature of the soul, to render the people easier to manage. Federalism is often strong in its efforts to mitigate the sufferings of poverty; but Democracy goes farther; it strives to remove the cause of poverty. Federalism keeps one pocket from which to dispense charities, in order to make her superiority felt by the recipients of her bounty, and another in which to receive indirect taxes from the hard earnings of the people, so subtle in its operations, that while they feel the lash the inflictor is concealed from sight. She will preach long and loud in charity meetings for the alleviation of human woe, and the next day take her seat in the halls of legislation, and like the avengers in the Saviour's time, load men with burdens grievous to be borne, and touch not the burdens with one of their fingers. Federalism professes great love for the people, yet, forsooth, when money is "tight," to use a common phrase, a farmer can't get any, but the mechanic and speculator can get as much as they please. This is whig accommodation—accommodating the people with a vengeance! But it is only the Democracy that remembers the People, to do them good.

We say then, keep it before the people. Let Democracy be studied. One principle, the Democratic principle, must win favor as it is understood. It is a principle of humanity, benevolence and love. It seeks to alleviate human suffering, to bind up the broken hearted, and expel from the human heart that selfishness which is the source of such unutterable woe. It teaches, without ceasing, the lofty principles of unadulterated philosophy, in order that man may be all that the creature should be, who is made after God's own image. It is a principle of renovation and change, with ceaseless effort for the happiness of man, and bears the same relation to the moral that the Christian principle does to the religious world. The principles of both are love—for both seek the happiness of man. Our principles teach that all mankind are free and equal. Impress this doctrine upon the heart, and we must love our brother as we love ourself. Let us do this, and we must have charity and humility; and then, with our hearts thus purified, attuned to love, the Christian law has nothing to do but to invoke the principles of Divine Grace. The Democratic principle is the grand moral adjunct of the Christian principle, and it is the bounden duty of every son of Heaven to spread it far and wide. The foe of the Democratic principle is the Aristocratic principle. What are its characteristics? Pride, vain glory, and ambition. It turns with loathing and disgust from the laboring millions. It considers the many as only fit for "beavers of wood and drawers of water." Its affections are of this world, and it goes up into high places, and thanks the Lord that it is not as that rebellean. What chance has the Christian believer here? And such is the principle which regulates the political conduct of a very large portion of our Whig adversaries. Whiggery in this country, is Aristocracy in France. The odious principle has fallen in the latter country, we hope to rise no more; in the former it never flourished but temporarily to render its final overthrow more certain.

It is then wonderful, that our Democratic principles should have borne us on, as a party, from conquering to conquer? Is it wonderful that under its rule we should have determined to "conquer or die" beneath its imperishable folds? Strange though it may appear, we shall continue to lay the subject before our readers, for we have much more to say in its favor; many more practical lessons to give in proof of its happy results.

EDUCATION.—What is education? It is that process by which all the powers and faculties are duly and harmoniously developed, whereby the subject of it becomes practically and thoroughly acquainted with all the relations he sustains, physical, moral, intellectual, professional, social, and political,—which gives him a ready and accurate perception of all his varied duties, and at the same time a disposition to perform those duties promptly. Right education is designed to secure to each person so educated the highest earthly happiness, which has long since been pronounced the possession of a sound mind in a sound body. Especially should young men be well educated in the business of their pursuits. We know of many that have the time and capacity, but do they improve their privileges? Let them answer.

For the Democrat.

MR. EDITOR:—When I closed my last communication, I was demonstrating, by facts, that so far as trade, population and estate were concerned, Paris Hill conveyed the County business even better, at the present time, than So. Paris or Norway. To prove this, I stated that so far as the Jailor—the Sheriff—the County Attorney—and the Judge and Register of Probate and their business together with all persons who may have business at these offices, were concerned, a central place was not necessary to convene the inhabitants. If buildings were already erected, even a by-place location, they would be at the centre of business, as to do; while on the contrary those whose cause was to be issued and served, are few in number, and affluent in circumstances—that the Law-County business, including that of County Treasurer, could be conveniently done without seriously encumbering any class of People.

To proceed with the point, I will state further, that the County Commissioners are to be located, in order to accommodate the people. Any one who will look at their business, and the location of the County Buildings, Estimating I am

ages and managing the Financial Affairs of the County, will be satisfied, that the public are well convened now; and would be, if these Officers and their place of business were removed to Waterford or Buckfield. The same remarks apply to Jurymen. If some of them travel farther than others, their pay is greater and they have no reason to complain. A central position for this then is not therefore important. I might make the same remark in relation to the business of the Clerk of the Courts. If his Office be stationed on some one or more of the important Roads in the County, to which letters and packages from all parts of the County can be readily conveyed, the public will be well accommodated.

But I will admit in relation to attending Courts—the District and Supreme Courts—that the most central position, both of population and business is important; but it appears more important on the first view, than it really is. As most people think Lawyers need not our care, I will say nothing about them. Clients who are about as numerous as Lawyers, and possible at some Courts more so, their case should be well considered. Clients are the only persons that do not receive pay for attending Courts. They must find their own time and pay their own bills. But as half of them could avoid Courts, if they really desired it; as their number is small in the aggregate compared with witnesses and interested friends—and as they are not obliged to attend any Court in which they may have a case pending, whether decided or not, more then once, or at the most twice, in the course of the year, it would be a fine arrangement that this class of men, must put the County to \$18,000 expense solely on their account. In order to equalize the travel among them. But I will admit that a central position for a Court House, (if we could find such a position, and had no House) would be both convenient and necessary. But I do not admit, even for their sake, that buildings already erected should be removed the short distance of two and a half miles—which distance would place them at the most convenient point in the County, at the present time.

There is one branch of the County Business, the most important of any yet named—and which more than any, and I might with truth say, every other, requires a central locality. I refer to the Registry of Deeds. The fact may not occur to all that there are two Registries of Deeds in Oxford County—one at Paris, the other at Fryeburg. About one third of the towns in the County, nine or ten in number, are accommodated at Fryeburg—the rest at Paris. The Registry District accommodated at Paris, is bounded on the West, by Waterford, Albany and Bethel. Let any man look at the map and he will perceive at once, that Paris Hill is nearer the Western limits of the Registry District than the Eastern. Remove the Buildings to Norway Village—the "four corners" or South Paris, and injustice will be done to all the inhabitants east of Paris and all those in the Valley of the Great Androscoggin from Dixfield to Turner, numbering 15,000. Those inhabitants in the Valley of the Little Androscoggin below Paris Hill would be benefited slightly while those above on the tributaries of the Little Androscoggin—those on the Great Androscoggin above Dixfield and those in the North part of the County would not be better accommodated than they are now. The inhabitants in the West to be benefited by removal, would be those of Norway, Waterford, Albany, a part of Greenwood, part of Bethel and Oxford. The Buildings in this case would be within about four miles of the South line of the Registry District—within about ten miles of the Western boundary—and not within about 25 miles of the Eastern boundary and 70 or 80 miles of the Northern boundary. The removal to the four corners would chiefly benefit four to eight towns and parts of towns, on the South and West—all of which are nearer the present County seat than even the same number in the East or North—while the number of towns in the East and North, as well as the population, exceed those of the West and South, as three to one. These facts remain to any others show the absurdity of removal—aye, the palpable injustice of such a measure. It is far more necessary to accommodate the people by a central locality, for the single business of Registering Deeds than for all other County business. If this were not the fact, it would have been unnecessary and impolitic to have formed another Registry District in the Western part of the County. This having been done the people of this Western District are as well accommodated, considering the amount of business they have to do, at the County seat, as those of the North and East. This fact they should consider when they contemplate removal. And if four or five of these towns on the Saco River, on the South-western corner of the County have been satisfied with their accommodations, is it not a little singular that they should be satisfied when the Buildings should be removed the short distance of four miles nearer, in which case the inhabitants will still be further from Oxford County seat than from Alfred, the County seat of York, and still further away from their place of business and trade? When we take into fact that every man has a deed or deeds to Record—that he is not paid for his travel to get it done—that the poor as often as the rich, have such causes to do; while on the contrary those whose cause was to be issued and served, are few in number, and affluent in circumstances—that the Law-County business, including that of County Treasurer, could be conveniently done without seriously encumbering any class of People.

To proceed with the point, I will state further, that the County Commissioners are to be located, in order to accommodate the people. Any one who will look at their business, and the location of the County Buildings, Estimating I am

the County Buildings ought to remain where they are; or if no Building existed that they ought to be erected North rather than South, of their present position.

Before proceeding to the subject of the County Buildings—the expense of Removal &c., I will make one further remark in relation to repairs. In justice to the County Commissioners, it is proper to state that when these repairs were first suggested, and when they gave authority for their prosecution, they had no knowledge of the scheme of Removal. Petitions for removal were presented to them, and they signed by the Court, many of the members of the bar, jurymen and individuals from all parts of the County. This necessity for some repairs, especially the jury seats, the bar, the bench and some enlargement of the Court-room, could not be overlooked. They felt compelled under the circumstances to grant the prayers of these petitioners. Accordingly an estimate was made of the probable and certain amount of these repairs—the whole cost of which was estimated to be \$650 or \$675. This estimate was made by an intelligent and experienced mechanic who engaged to complete the necessary repairs forthwith for the sum above named. The work is in an advanced state and will be completed prior to the session of the May Court. The petitions above named, the repairs proposed, the estimate, and the Order of the County Commissioners are all on file, where any gentleman can see them who desire to know the facts. The County Commissioners did, at the commencement of this matter, what they supposed to be their duty, and what actually was their duty—acting with perfect good faith to the County and with the greatest integrity of purpose; and for so doing, they deserve and well receive the welcome plaudits of good and faithful servants. If the question of Removal had then been agitated, I have the best of reasons for saying that any action on these petitions would have been postponed.

Sometime after all this had been done, Petitions for Removal and remonstrances against the same were simultaneously presented to the people. The argument used, in many cases, both publicly and privately to procure signatures to these Remonstrances, was, that \$1,600, had been appropriated for repairs, instead of the \$650, or \$675. Many signed these remonstrances on account of this misrepresentation; and many of those who have done so do not think those who have thus misled them.

But if the present Board of County Commissioners are to be put at fault for ordering these repairs, when the question of Removal had not been agitated, and when they did not suppose or dream it would be agitated, why did not some of those who have recently called so loudly for removal, step forward last year, and remonstrate against the course of the last Board of County Commissioners, who ordered a large addition to the County House—consisting of four fire-proof rooms, and laid out a sum almost equivalent to the one ordered by the present Board? Why did not these men come forward then and anticipate any similar action on the part of the present Board? If they had by past experience, and the exercise of unusual sagacity and foresight, discovered that a gradual ascent of a hill mile in length was a sufficient reason for removal, why did they not say so then? If those who have put this question in motion, had studied the inconveniences to which they have been subject for years, and have during the same time devoted their talents to the real interests of the people and County, could they possibly have permitted the expenditures of the last Board, without a single remonstrance? If they could possibly permit this appropriation to be made without remonstrance, is it not impossible for any candid man to perceive how they can reconcile their present zeal, with their recent silence? When I look at these facts, I am at a loss how to discover any sincerity in this movement, or any regard for the real interests of the people.

But if it be impossible to discover any regard for the true interests of the people, in such neglect as this, and in such new born zeal *bono publico*, the impossibility of doing it is still enhanced when we contemplate the expenses to which they propose to subject the inhabitants of this County. No man ought to build a house or remove one, without first counting the cost. This is the most essential consideration. Have those who contemplate removal done this? If they have, they never have presented their estimate to the people. Formerly political as well as other doctors supposed that depletion was the infallible remedy for the diseases of the body politic as well as for the human system; but the progress of science has corrected some of the old theories, and introduced a more rational system. The recent theory would correct, repair, and restore, and that without depletion, or reduction. If these persons who have put forth this scheme, and set themselves about curing the disease of the body politic, would meet the times and the development of science, they must abandon this doctrine of *bleeding in all cases* for people will not subject themselves to this treatment in full view of the consequences. The Authors of Removal propose to deplete the inhabitants of Oxford County to the extent of \$20,000. It may be supposed by many that this sum is greater than necessary—that it is altogether more than will be required; but I will present my estimate for the serenity of all, and let every man judge whether it be correct. It is supposed by many that the present County Buildings will be valuable in furnishing materials for new ones, erected at any other locality. This is erroneous. The first step towards Removal is the decision of the Legislature or of the people, that the County seat shall be removed to some other place. The moment that step is taken the present County Buildings—Court House, Jail, Jail House, County House and the land on which they stand is private

property. The land on which these buildings stand was deeded to the County for County purposes, so that when it ceases to be used for those purposes, it becomes the property of those who are heirs to him who gave the original deed. Consequently, the County has only a conditional, not a warrantable title to this land. This title will not prevent the County to dispose of, or in any way alienate this property. By this view it will be seen that the question is not, and cannot be, one of Removal of the present Buildings simply; but the question must be the erections of New Buildings in another place.

This being the case, the estimate must be made in regard to the present Buildings. The County has given a warrantable deed of a small portion of this land, which was originally deeded to it; and will be obliged to make that deed good in case a removal of the County seat should take place. Under these circumstances, the following will be the probable expense for the erections of New County Buildings viz:

Court House,	\$12,000
Jail,	5,000
Jail House, Barn and out-buildings,	2,800
Warrantable deed of land, which must be made good,	400
One acre of land for erection of New Buildings, if at one point among the blueberry bushes near the "four corners," three Dollars—if at other points thirty Dollar, say	15
Whole expense,	\$20,015

All these Buildings, I suppose to be absolutely necessary to meet the wants of the people. Those, however, who have been so sanguine as to discover that the centre of gravitation and attraction, and trade is at the "four corners," may be sufficiently so, to tell the people of Oxford County how they can proceed without a Jail or Court House.

The New Court House, containing two or three Jury-Rooms—four large fire-proof Rooms for the County Offices, and a large Court Room, I have estimated at \$12,000. Should a County House be erected containing the County Offices instead of including them in the Court House, the expense will probably exceed the above estimate, at least \$1,000—which sum must be added to the \$20,015—increasing the aggregate expenses to \$21,015—the Court House in that case costing \$10,000—and the County House, \$3,000. Buildings costing this sum would be required, in order to meet the wants of the County, for twenty-five years to come, as well as the present Buildings have met these wants, during the twenty-five years past. Let a good substantial Court House be erected—made of brick or any other good material—finished in good, not to say elegant style—containing three Jury Rooms, a Library Room and an ample Court Room with other fixtures connected with it, and the cost cannot be less than I have estimated—\$10,000—if the County Offices are included, the expense will be increased at least \$2,000.

A New Jail will cost what I have estimated; for a new one would be larger and more thoroughly built. The present one cost about the sum, I have named for the new one. The other Buildings, land &c., cannot cost less than the sum stated. Now is not this an enormous bill for the County of Oxford to pay, and lose the present buildings, and the land on which they stand, which would be equivalent to \$12,000 or \$15,000?—the whole aggregate being some \$35,000?—Especially, when taken into consideration the fact, that the present Buildings, after the repairs are completed, will be amply sufficient to accommodate the people of the County, for twenty years to come? This is depletion with a vengeance! Those who make this proposition for Removal under the present circumstances, must suppose the people of Oxford County surfeited with the "needful," and very desirous of getting rid of it.

But suppose the question of title to the present County Buildings be settled, and they are decided to be the property of the County, and only the land falls to the heirs, in what way is the County benefited in the erection of new Buildings? The benefit that would accrue to the County might be equivalent to the price of a new Jail—it could not exceed that. The Buildings, land &c., cannot cost less than the sum stated. Now is not this an enormous bill for the County of Oxford to pay, and lose the present buildings, and the land on which they stand, which would be equivalent to \$12,000 or \$15,000?—the whole aggregate being some \$35,000?—Especially, when taken into consideration the fact, that the present Buildings, after the repairs are completed, will be amply sufficient to accommodate the people of the County, for twenty years to come? This is depletion with a vengeance! Those who make this proposition for Removal under the present circumstances, must suppose the people of Oxford County surfeited with the "needful," and very desirous of getting rid of it.

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Something, I know not for what. It could not be taken down and put into a new one, for that would destroy both bricks and lumber, and make them almost worthless for any purpose. The bricks, likewise, are larger than those manufactured at the present time, and consequently, would be useless. Let an individual own the land on which these Buildings stand, and the County own the Buildings. The County may pull down the buildings, but what will they be worth for new buildings, or what will they sell for, under such circumstances? They cannot be worth one third their real value, and they would not sell for even that. But let us suppose them worth \$5,000, the price of the new Buildings would be at least, \$15,000 or \$16,000, in case the land at the "four corners" should be furnished to the County gratis. But this question of title to the County Buildings, in case Removal is decided upon, is an open question, and it is uncertain whether the heirs to the land would hold them. That the heirs will hold the land, there is no doubt. That they will come in possession of it, the moment Removal is decided upon, there is no doubt. In this uncertainty it is proper to set the expenses as high as the value of New Buildings, which will be equal to \$20 or 21,000. Considering this enormity, this is erroneous. The first step towards Removal is the decision of the Legislature or of the people, that the County seat shall be removed to some other place. The moment that step is taken the present County Buildings—Court House, Jail, Jail House, County House and the land on which they stand is private

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